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Premier Kim Il Sung Receives UAR National Assembly Delegation

Premier Kim Il Sung received on May 6 the visiting delegation of the National Assembly of the United Arab Republic. Photo: Premier Kim Il Sung warmly shaking hands with Chairman Anwar El Sadat

PYONGYANG, May 6 (KCNA)—Premier Kim Il Sung received today the visiting delegation of the National Assembly of the United Arab Republic.

Present at the reception were the members of the delegation led by Anwar El Sadat, Chairman of the UAR National Assembly, and its suite members.

Present there were Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly; Kim Il, First vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Kim Kwang Hyup and Pak Sung Chul, vice-Premiers of the Cabinet; Choi Won Taik, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly; and Kang Ryang Wook, vice-President of the SPA Presidium.

Esmat Naguib Moussa, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the UAR Embassy in Pyongyang, accompanied the delegation.

Premier Kim Il Sung had a cordial talk with the guests on the developing relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and other questions of mutual concern.

On the same day, Premier Kim Il Sung arranged a luncheon in honor of the visiting delegation of the United Arab Republic.

The luncheon proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Pyongyang Citizens Welcome UAR National Assemblymen

A Pyongyang meeting to welcome the visiting delegation of the National Assembly of the UAR was held on the evening of May 6 at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre, according to a KCNA report from Pyongyang.

The delegation led by Anwar El Sadat, Chairman of the National Assembly of the UAR and Member of the Supreme Executive Committee of the Arab Socialist Union, consists of Dr. Mohamed Morad Dhaleb, UAR Ambassador to the Soviet Union; Moheb Ramzi Stino, Mrs. Nawal Amer, Mohamed Hassan Abou El Nile, Members of the National Assembly; Mohamed Abdel Salam El Zajat, Secretary General of the National Assembly; and Hussein Ahmed Amin, Secretary of the UAR Embassy in Moscow.

The meeting was attended by a large number of working people, functionaries of Government organs and public organizations and men of science, culture and the press.

The delegation of the National Assembly of the United Arab Republic arrived in Pyongyang on May 4 for a visit to Korea at the invitation of Choi Won Taik, Chairman of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly.

Kim Il, First vice-Premier, Pak Sung Chul, vice-Premier, Choi Won Taik, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, and Kang Ryang Wook, vice-President of the Presidium of the SPA, mounted the platform together with the members of the delegation of the UAR National Assembly led by its Chairman Anwar El Sadat.

Invited to the meeting were Esmat Naguib Moussa, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim, and staff members of the UAR Embassy in Pyongyang.

Kang Hi Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, and leader of the UAR National Assembly delegation Anwar El Sadat made speeches at the meeting.

Chairman Kang Hi Won said:

The Korean people express positive support to and solidarity with the Arab countries in the struggle against the aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists and the Israeli expansionists and with the Palestinian people in their just struggle to return to their homeland.

We also extend active support to the South Yemeni people in their righteous national liberation struggle against the imperialist colonial rule.

After hailing the brilliant successes made by the UAR people in the struggle to defend national independence and sovereignty and build a new society under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism since

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Premier Kim Il Sung Receives Vietnamese Delegation

Premier Kim Il Sung received on May 4 the delegations from Vietnam heroically fighting against the U.S. imperialist aggression.

Present at the reception were the delegation of the Vietnam Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity led by Hoang Bac, its Assistant General Secretary; the Vietnamese Trade Union delegation led by Nguyen Van Nho, Member of the Executive Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions and Chairman of the Viet Bac Autonomous District Trade Union Committee; the delegation of the South Vietnam Liberation Trade Unions led by Huynh Phan, Member of its Central-Centre Executive Committee and Member of the Central-Centre Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation; and Le Tu Vinh, reporter of the Vietnam News Agency.

Comrades Choi Yong Kun, Kim Il and Kim Kwang Hyup; and Kim Yung Nam, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, were also there.

In company with the delegations were Vu Ngoc Ho, Chief of the Permanent Mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation to Korea, and Hoang Muoi, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Embassy of the Vietnam Democratic Republic in Pyongyang.

The Premier had a friendly talk with the guests.

Premier Kim Il Sung Receives Cuban Delegation

Premier Kim Il Sung received on May 9 the visiting delegation of the Central Union of Workers of Cuba led by Ursinio Rojas, its Executive Bureau Member and Auditing Secretary and Member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party.

Pak Yong Kook, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, was present on the occasion.

Basilio Rodriguez Rodriguez, Cuban Ambassador to Korea, accompanied the delegation. Premier Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guests.

Premier Kim Il Sung Receives Delegates of Guinea, Venezuela And Guatemala

Premier Kim Il Sung received on May 3 the Guinean Government Delegation.

Present at the reception were delegation leader Bangoura Mohamed Kasory, Director of the General Economic Cooperation Bureau of the Foreign Ministry, and delegation members Camara Sekou, Ambassador of the Republic of Guinea to Korea, and Camara Suleiman, Chief of the Asian Section of the Political Department of the Guinean Foreign Ministry.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul was present at the reception.

The Premier had a friendly talk with the guests.

At the reception delegation leader Bangoura Mohamed Kasory conveyed a personal message of President Sekou Toure to Premier Kim Il Sung.

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Premier Kim Il Sung received on May 10 Major Elias Manuitt, Chairman of the Venezuelan National Liberation Front, now on a visit to Korea.

Present on the occasion was Pak Yong Kook, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party.

Premier Kim Il Sung had a cordial talk with the guest.

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Premier Kim Il Sung received on May 10 Gabriel Sallasar, Political Member, Member of the Secretariat, of the Guatemalan Workers' Party and Member of the National Leadership of the Uprising Armed Forces.

Present on the occasion was Pak Yong Kook, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party.

Premier Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guest.

Foreign Delegates Welcomed in Various Parts of Korea

Foreign delegates who took part in May Day celebrations in Pyongyang are now inspecting various parts of Korea. There they are being warmly welcomed and at meetings to welcome them, they hail the brilliant achievements won by the Korean people and express full support for and firm solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people to accomplish the reunification of the country by themselves free from the interference of the outside forces. They a e also resolved to intensify the struggles against imperialism, and colonialism, new and old, and for national independence, liberation, democracy, social progress and socialism.

On May 6, the employees of the Bongoong Feb. 8 Vinalon Factory in Hamheung held a meeting in welcome of the visiting Trade Union delegations of Poland and Czechoslovakia and the delegate of the Lebanese Federation of Self-Government Trade Unions.

On May 6, the employees of the Hungnam Fertilizer Combine held a meeting in welcome of the delegations of the French and Italian Confederations of Labour.

On May 8, working people in Pyongyang gathered at the Chullima House of Culture to welcome the visiting delegation of the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Islands and delegates of the Mozambique Liberation Front and the Angolan Liberation Movement.

On May 8, a meeting of women was held at the Moranbong Theatre in Pyongyang in welcome of Mme. Narcelle Corsawant, delegate of the Women's International Democratic Federation.

On May 8, a meeting welcoming Tanzanian guests was held at the Chullima House of Culture under the joint sponsorship of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Commitee, the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity and the Korean-African Friendship Society.

On May 8, the visiting delegation of the Central Union of Workers of Cuba was welcomed at a meeting in the Korea-Cuba Friendship Pyongyang Textile Machine Factory.

On May 9, the visiting delegations of the Mongolian, Hungarian and Rumanian Trade Unions attended a welcome meeting held at the Kiyang Tractor Factory.

On May 9, a meeting of members of the Korean-Ceylonese Friendship Society was held at the Moranbong Theatre under the joint sponsorship of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Korean-Ceylonese Friendship Society in welcome of the visiting delegation of the Ceylonese-Korean Friendship Society.

On May 9, Trade Union delegates from Colombia, Mexico, Uruguay and Mauritania were welcomed at a meeting of workers of the Pyongyang Textile Combine.

On May 9, Marco Tulio Rodriguez, delegate of the International Organization of Journalists, had friendly gathering with men of the press in Pyongyang.

On May 10, men of the press in Pyongyang gathered at the Chullima House of Culture to welcome Mexican, UAR, Tanzanian and Peruvian journalists now visiting Korea.

On May 11, the workers of the Hungnam Fertilizer Combine held a gathering, welcoming the delegation of the Free German Trade Union.

On May 11, the employees of the Pyongyang Machine Plant held a meeting in welcome of Trade Union delegate of Palestine and Aden.

On May 11, a meeting welcoming the delegation of the Federation of Labour of the United Arab Republic was held at the Ryongsung Machine Plant in Hamheung.

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the July, 1952, revolution which opened up a new era in the long history of the Egyptian people, Chairman Kang Hi Won said:

Today the United Arab Republic has become a powerful new independent nation with a self-reliant national economy.

The Korean people heartily rejoice over the shining successes made by the UAR people under the leadership of their wise leader, President Gamal Abdel Nasser, and sincerely wish them more fresh successes in their future struggle.

Referring to the friendly relations between the Korean and UAR peoples, Kang Hi Won remarked:

The visit of the UAR National Assembly delegation to our country constitutes another fine contribution to furthering the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of our two countries.

Chairman Kang Hi Won expressed profound gratitude to the UAR Government and people for their positive support to the Korean people in the cause of the country's reunification.

He condemned the U.S. imperialists who, occupying South Korea for more than 20 years, have completely turned it into their colony and military base and are running wild to provoke a new war in Korea, and also denounced the Japanese militarists who are running amuck to invade Korea and Asia and realize their old dream of "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" with backing of U.S. imperialism.

Kang Hi Won scathingly denounced the U.S. imperialists who are suppressing the national liberation movement and disturbing peace in Asia, Latin America and other parts of the world.

Flaying their scheme to embark upon a reckless "total war" in Vietnam, intensifying the war of aggression in South Vietnam and extending it to Hanoi and Haiphong of the Vietnam Democratic Republic, he siad:

The Korean people strongly condemn the brigandish aggression of U.S. imperialism against Vietnam and will render ever more active support to the brotherly Vietnamese people till they win ultimate victory in the just war of resistance for national salvation.

Kang Hi Won lashed at the imperialists who are machinating to suppress the liberation struggle of the people in the Arab world and Africa and put the new independent countries under the yoke of neo-colonialism.

He voiced firm solidarity with the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in their valorous struggle for liberation and the consolidation of national independence against imperialism and colonialism.

Chairman Anwar El Sadat spoke next.

Stressing that the UAR people and their leader and the people of the DPRK and their leader are linked with each other by friendship and fraternity, he said:

As you are fighting to reunify the sacred land of Korea, so your brothers in the UAR are fighting for the reunion of the Arab nation.

And as you are striving to mobilize the strength of the entire Korean people in the sacred struggle for the liberation of the southern part of your fatherland from the hands of foreign occupants and the rule of their stooges and for construction and for peaceful, righteous progress, so your brothers are fighting to liberate the territory of the Arab nation from the rule of the reactionaries and lackeys who are in league with the imperialists and from all forms of exploitation.

Chairman Anwar El Sadat went on:

Today I heard the words of Premier Kim Il Sung, leader of your stuggle and revolution, founder of your new country and great fighter who works hard to achieve the lofty reunification of Korea and bring progress, independence and peace to the entire people of North and South Korea.

His words greatly inspired me and further convinced me that the people have the power to shatter all challenge and aggression and effect construction and progress even under the circumstances in which the reactionary forces are engrossed in war and aggression.

You have set a fine, living example that even a people of a small country can stand up to any aggressive forces.

Fraudulent "Election" in South Korea

EDITORIAL

On May 3, in a situation in which the "state of emergency alert" was declared throughout South Korea, the so-called "presidential election" was held by fraudulent means and in a fascist way.

This was not an election, but fraud and a farce for cooking up the "election" of Pak Jung Hi as "president."

Originally, the "election" in South Korea is nothing but a farce the U.S. imperialists stage for the purpose of propping up the puppet regime, continuing their colonial rule and strengthening their aggressive activities.

A long time before the "election", the Pak Jung Hi left no stones unturned to set up a "suppressive system" with a view to framing up the "reelection of himself as president."

The Pak Jung Hi clique who have ruthlessly oppressed the South Korean people, resorting to the "National Security Law," the "Anti-Communist Law" and the "Election Law," were more and more undisguised in suppressing the people and opposition politician before the "election."

During this year alone, they forcibly banned 45 newspapers and magazines, arrested and took into custody large numbers of reporters, men of the press and politicians and again arrested and put in jail more than 1,000 people just before the "election."

Though Pak Jung Hi established the fascist terror regime and used thousands of million won as "election funds," he was not in a position to be "elected" as president, without fraud and juggleries.

The Pak Jung Hi gang is isolated so much from and rejected by the people.

This is clearly shown in the fact that they were unable to prevent even with power, money and blackmail more voters than in the 1963 "election" from refusing to participate in the last "election" and that they could not prevent with whatever fraud and trickey over 8.2 million people, nearly 60 per cent of the electorate, from voting against Pak Jung Hi and from abstaining from voting.

In this manner, Pak Jung Hi was barely able to get himself "elected" as "president" only with fraud, bribery and blackmail.

The fraudulent "presidential election" explicitly prove what the real nature of the so-called U.S.-style "freedom" and "democracy" is and what the "U.N.-supervised free election" is.

As soon as the "election" was over, Pak Jung Hi and company, throwing off their mask, blew a whirlwind of suppression against the people and arrested opposition politicians who had brought to light the treacherous acts of Pak Jung Hi during the "election" campaigns, bringing the "Anti-Communist Law" and the "Election Law" against them.

This is U.S. "freedom" and "democracy."

Expressing great satisfaction over the result of the "election," the U.S. ruling circles and Government-run mass media loudly said that the "election" would possibly lead to an additional dispatch of "ROK" troops to South Vietnam."

In keeping with this, reports from Seoul announced that the South Korean puppets are trying to drive more 10,000 soldiers into the battleground in South Vietnam.

The military-fascist regime of Pak Jung Hi is the most vicious product of U.S. colonial rule and is maintained by the most heinous treacherous group.

The only way for the South Korean people to be able to relieve themselves of the present plight and to achieve their genuine freedom and liberation is to overthrow the puppet regime and to become masters of their country.

The South Korean people should fight to set up a people's regime representing the interests of the people, by holding a democratic free election.

To this end, they must abolish the machinery of fascist terror and evil laws for suppressing the people and should fight for the freedoms of speech, the press, assembly, association, demonstration and strike and for the freedom of activities for patriotic and progressive political parties and social organizations.

The root-cause of misfortunes and hardships resides in the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism.

The South Korean people should come out as one in the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation, with the object of forcing it from South Korea and abolishing its colonial rule.

The South Korean people are not alone. The people in the northern half of the Republic and the people of the world are behind them.

Impressed Foreign Guests Declare

Korean People Will Surely Be Reunited

Premier Kim Il Sung, Outstanding Leader

Foreign guests visiting our country are making rounds of factories and mills, educational and cultural establishments and cooperative farms in and out of Pyongyang, according to a report from Pyongyang.

After seeing the Korean Revolution Museum, **Said Khamra, Assistant General Secretary of the Federation of the Unions of Palestine Workers,** stated:

The exhibits impressively show with what courage the Korean people under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung fought against Japanese imperialism and reactionaries at home and how the Korean people have achieved the progress and prosperity that we see today.

It is my firm belief that the Korean people will surely realize the reunification of their country under the wise guidance of Premier Kim Il Sung.

Mahmoud Mowafi, Head of the delegation of the Federation of Labour of the UAR and vice-President of the General Trade Union of Mines, Quarrying, Petroleum and Chemical Workers, stated:

We are deeply impressed by the brilliant successes won in the anti-Japanese armed struggle led by Premier Kim Il Sung, great leader of the Korean people.

I came to know clearly that Premier Kim Il Sung is the real deliverer of the Korean people. His name will be inscribed in golden letters in Korean history.

Lazare Coulibaly, delegate of the All-African Trade Union Federation, its General Auditor, Member of the Political Bureau of the Sudanese Union Party and Deputy General Secretary of the Mali Trade Unions, said:

The museum will serve as a textbook for people in those countries that are heading for socialism, in preparing revolution.

Abdelhak, Deputy Secretary of the External Affairs Department of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions, said after inspecting the Kiyang Tractor Factory:

In spite of the three-year long harsh war, the Korean people have managed to revive national economy and lay a foundation for industry in a brief span of time following the war.

They are pushing ahead with technical revolution of the rural economy by turning out tractors and are exporting machines.

Only the Korean working class firmly united around Premier Kim Il Sung could work such a miracle. Premier Kim Il Sung is one of the topmost leader of the world.

Korea's experience is an example to the African people.

After looking around the industrial and agricultural exhibition, delegate of the All-African Trade Union Federation Lazare Coulibaly wrote in the guest book: "The spirit of self-reliance has been splendidly translated into practice in Korea. This, I think, gives a lesson to the new-born independent countries."

The foreign guests who visited the Memorial Hall of the Patriotic War of Liberation with deep attention the exhibits showing how the Korean People's Army which has inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle defeated for the first time in history the U.S. imperialist aggressors who boasted of being the "strongest in the the world."

Leader of the delegation of the Free German Trade Unions Harst Heintze, Permanent Member and Secretary of its Central Committee and Member of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Party Unity, said:

The heroic struggle of the Korean people and the People's Army against the U.S. imperialists once again proved the mightiness of the socialist camp and the superiority of the socialist system over imperialism.

Many foreign guests now touring the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the occasion of May Day, are visiting Mankyungdai, the birthplace of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people. The birthplace are situated in Pyongyang City.

It was only thanks to the correct leadership of the Party and Premier Kim Il Sung that the Korean people could win a decisive victory in the past Patriotic War of Liberation.

Milton Montemar, delegate of the Uruguayan Workers' Centre, Member of its Central Committee and General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Coal and Chemical Workers Trade Union, said:

I have no doubt that the heroic Korean people will liberate the southern part of their country under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists and achieve the reunification of the country in the not distant future.

Nicosia Luigi, leader of the delegation of the Italian Confederation of Labour and its Assistant Seretary, said:

Through the historical materials on display at this memorial hall we have clearly seen that Comrade Kim Il Sung, leader of the Korean Workers' Party, is also a great genius of military strategy.

I am sure that the Korean people, educated in dignity and loyalty under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, will certainly reunify the country and make progress.

400,000 kw Power Station Constructed

The 400,000 kw Woonbong Hydraulic Power Station was constructed on Apr. 28, on the bank of the River Amrok, the longest river of Korea, bordering the People's Republic of China,

The new dam and power station are located in Jagang Province, a border province. The province has other two big power stations, Dokro and Kangge Youth Power Stations.

Second Daidong River Bridge Inaugurated

The Second Daidong River Bridge opened to traffic on May 10 on the eve of Railway Day of the DPRK, which fell on May 11.

The expansion project included laying double tracks and building sidewalks on the bridge.

The transit capacity is expected to be increased markedly. The Daidong River is the fifth longest in Korea, running about 420 km.

What Wilfred Burchett Says On His Second Visit to Korea

The latest issue of the Pyongyang Times, English language weekly newspaper, printed the first article by **Australian journalist Wilfred Burchett** on his second visit to Korea. He spent nearly the whole period of the Korean War with the Korean people fighing against the U.S. aggressors.

He was conferred the orders by the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly in recognition of his activities during the Korean People's Patriotic War of Liberation.

Giving his impressions upon arrival in Korea Burchett says:

I have been here only a few days, but my eyes were wide open from the time the plane bringing me here flew low enough for me to see the tractors working in the fields, the nylon-covered rice seedling beds; the neat villages nestling against the hillsides surrounded by blossoming apple orchards.

Recalling the war time, he writes:

No country in history was more destroyed than the DPRK, because destruction was total. But the invaders was defeated; independence and sovereignty in that part of the country north of the 38th Parallel were defended heroically on the battlefield and just as valiantly at the Panmujom conference table,

The Americans boasted that it would take 100 years to rebuild what they had destroyed. This I never believed but also, I could not have believed that it was possible to have done what has been done in less than 14 years in building up in such a balanced fashion, a strong, modern industry, a thriving agriculture and solid economic and social benefits for the whole population.

He continues:

A visit to the Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Plant and then to the industrial and agricultural exhibition was a revelation. That literally out of ashes and rubble a modern industry could have been created; complicated modern techniques mastered so quickly is little less than a miracle. A miracle, however, not based on mysticism but because those same energies and talents and heroic attitude towards difficulties which went into fighting the Japanese colonialists and then into winning the Patriotic War of Liberation, were mobilized and directed in the tasks of reconstruction by that same wise leadership, under Premier Kim Il Sung, that directed the struggle against Japanese and American imperialism. That the DPRK should be turning out complicated machine-tools and exporting them to technically advanced countries; making electric locomotives, diesel engines, trucks; has built up a powerful modern chemical industry and is turning out a vast range of high-quality consumer goods, is a triumph for a correct policy, one that is obviously unanimously supported by the workers, peasants and intellectuals of the DPRK.

Today May Day parade symbolized for me, the great unity of the Korean people behind their leadership; their pride in tasks accomplished; their confidence in things to come. No one could deny the spontaneous gaity and enthusiasm, nor the affection the hundreds of thousands of participants felt towards their leader, Premier Kim Il Sung, as he stood on the tribune to greet them.

Dwelling on the May Day parade of Worker-Peasants Red Militia, the Australian journalist says:

I was greatly impressed today by the Workers and Peasants Militia, by their diciplined bearing and by the quality of their armaments, and in general by the way in which the decision to arm the people has been applied.

The arming of the people is an expression of the highest mutual confidence between the leadership and the people of the DPRK.

He stressed that the great achievements of the Korean people will inspire other peoples fighting for national liberation and the people of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, which he has just recently visited.

Recalling the recent provocations of the U.S. imperialists on the military demarcation line of Korea, Burchett says that they are part and parcel of American plans to increase tensions in this part of the world, just as in Southeast Asia, that Washington is threatening an extension of the war. He goes on:

The decision to transform the DPRK into a people's fortress is certainly a correct and far-sighted decision.

Referring to the determination of the Korean people to smite the aggressors and unify the nation at any time at the call of the Party and the leader and unify the country within the present generation, he says: It seems to me that this policy must have the support of progressive and peace-loving people everywhere. Not only because it is right and just that Korea—like Vietnam—should be unified; and it is a monstrous injustice that they should not be unified when this is the most ardernt aspiration of both peoples. There can be not lasting peace in this corner of Asia, nor any lasting peace in Southeast Asia as long as Korea is not reunified; as long as Vietnam is not reunified, he emphasized.

Mathmatical Trick of Pak Jung Hi's "Reelection"

A dual stooge of U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism, Pak Jung Hi rigged himself up as second-term "President" of South Korea as the result of the "presidential election," which was conducted with full-scale mobilization of the puppet oppressive machinery, military and police, and under active instigation by foreign reactionaries.

Puppet-traitor Pak Jung Hi garnered votes from 5,688,666 persons out of the total 13,935,093 eligible voters, with a reported total of 11,646,621 voters casting their ballots, or a turnout of 83.6 per cent and was declared "winner of the election."

These figures, however clearly showed that more than eight million eligible voters opposed the reelection of Pak Jung Hi to the "presidency," outnumbering his "supporters" by a wide margin, about three million. Over five million "votes" polled by traitor Pak Jung Hi needs an analysis.

In the past issues of the People's Korea, it was thoroughly exposed and muckraked how treacherously and viciously the traitor group of Pak Jung Hi had made preparations for rigging up the "presidential election" and "National Assembly election."

A mere look at the voting and ballot-counting procedures will show the five million "votes" in favour of Pak Jung Hi were rigged up.

On May 3, the "presidential election" day, the puppet clique declared a "state of emergency alert" on the whole of South Korea, in their last-ditch desperate attempt to suppress any move of the people against Pak Jung Hi's plot to stay longer in power and stop any exposure of their fraudulent electioneerings.

South Korean radio broadcasts reported, the voting and vote counting were frequently interrupted by discoveries of false votes, bitter exchange of protests and disputes, and even by shooting incidents and violence.

An average 15 per cent of ghost voters was fabricated in the eligible voters' lists, according to a South Korean daily. The paper also reported 3,800 ghost voters appearing in Mokpo, South Cholla Province.

More than 577,300 voters were reportedly dropped from the eligible voters' lists. The May 4 issue of Donga Ilbo, a leading South Korean daily reported that over 5,000 voters in Masan City, and Changwon City, South Cholla Province, strongly protested the puppet election control committee, complaining that they had not received any voting slips.

Thousands of voters in Kwangjoo City, the capital of South Cholla Province, the scene of the famous Kwangjoo Students' Incident, on the voting day, were resented when they were told by the election control officials that their balloting had already been conducted by proxy. Men of the Pak Jung Hi clique did so.

More than 1,000 votes bearing the name of Pak Jung Hi were discovered in bundles at the No. 3 poll of Haepyung myun, Sunsan county, North Kyongsan Province, as the ballot counting continued into late hours, starting a controversy between the ruling party and opposition parties election witnesses.

The Pak Jung Hi clique in advance prepared large numbers of false voting slips with the name of Pak Jung Hi, in their desperate efforts to feather votes in favour of him.

1,217 in-advance-prepared votes bearing Pak Jung Hi's name were also reported to be discovered at the polling station of Dairi, Kimhai county, South Kyongsang Province, and 465 votes in Yungdeung district, Seoul City. Similar cases were reported in West Gate district and Mapo district, Seoul City, and Kunsan City, Okku county, North Cholla Province and other cities.

Moreover, it was disclosed that 6,480 voting slips which were to be stamped by the election control committee chairman on the voting day, had been stamped beforehand in Booan City, North Cholla Province.

According to a South Korean radio broadcast monitored here in Japan, ruling "Democratic Republican Party" electioneering men blackmailed opposition counterparts not to attend the ballot counting and conducted voting counting without them. This took place in Ryungsan No. 2 dong and No. 3 dongs, Tongrai district, Pusan, and Kyongjoo and Koryung cities in North Kyongsang Province.

Even armed policemen openly intervened in the voting procedures in Kwangoo City, according to Donga Ilbo.

On the morning of May 3, two armed policemen broke into the first polling station in the city, wielding their carbines.

Chosun Ilbo, another influential South Korean daily reported, at 10 p.m. May 4 the attempt of puppet ballot-counting officials to feather votes for Pak Jung Hi, adding votes for opposition presidential candidates, drew anger and protest from opposition election witnesses and even their walkout from the vote-counting place at the Yungchun district, Taegu, the capital of North Kyongsang Province.

It was also reported that the Pak Jung Hi clique replaced ballot boxes with false one crammed with false votes bearing Pak Jung Hi's name, while the boxes were being transported for vote-counting places.

The above facts about the treacherous action followed by the puppet clique, do not fail to clique, show that most of the five million "votes" in favour of Pak Jung Hi were rigged. In other words, Pak Jung Hi polled only a few million votes which were collected through blackmailing and treachery, despite his "reelection to the presidency."

Election Suppression Intensifed

Puppet Seoul "prosecution" authorities on May 7 arrested two unsuccessful presidential candidates, Suh Min Ho of the Party of the Masses and Oh Ja Yung of the United Korea Party, both the conserative opposition parties. They also arrested Jang Jun Ha, a campaigner for the "New Democratic Party" of the same kind.

They were charged with violating the "Anti-Communist Law" and "Presidential Election Law." But, the same day, the puppet government disclosed that they had arrested the opposition politicians, to block an advance of people opposed to the clique and thwart election of opposition candidates in the "National Assembly Election" set for June 8.

As of May 8, a total of 90 persons were arrested on charges of violating the "election law."

Puppet Police Increased by 10,000

The puppet Home Affairs Ministry announced on May 9 its decision to increase the puppet police force by 10,000 men.

Pak Jung Hi Plans to Dispatch 10,000 to S.Vietnam

The puppet Pak Jung Hi clique are preparing to send 10,000 South Korean youths to South Vietnam as "rear personnel."

Foreign Press Hits S. Korean "Presidential Election"

The VDR daily Nhan Dan on May 8 exposed in an article that the Pak Jung Hi clique had cooked up about one million ghost voters in their favour, according to a report from Hanoi.

The paper declared that the clique had resorted to fraud, repression, threat, bribery, so as to win in the "election" because the clique was rejected among the people who opposed their war-provocative and fascist terrorist policy.

The paper warned:

The extremely barbarous policy of repression carried out by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique had further sharpened national and class contradictions in South Korea. The struggle against exploitation and oppression, for democratic liberties and national reunification has been seethingly surging already among students and labouring people.

The Soviet paper "Pravda" condemned the South Korean "presidential election" as a complete farce. The Cambodian paper "Pnom Penh Press" also charged the Pak Jung Hi clique of trying to prolong their military fascist rule through the "election."

Koreans Here Denounce May 3 "Election"

—Criminal act of traitor—

"It is not surprising that Pak Jung Hi was reelected to the "presidency," said Yoon Pal Kyoon, a Korean, resident in Kami, Nakanishi, Osaka, when asked about the results of the May 3 South Korean "presidential election."

He pointed out that he could safely declared that there was not any fair election in South Korea which U.S. imperialism occupied and which Pak Jung Hi imposed fascist terrorist rule on.

—Shameless nation-seller—

"Pak Jung Hi was a commander of a company in the past Japanese imperialist army and slaughtered many Korean patriots," denounced Kang Bong Woo, a Korean merchant residing in Kanagawa Prefecture, and added, such a traitor as Pak Jung Hi cannot be permitted to be elected "president."

Pak Jung Hi Trying to Draft Korean Boys Here

Recently, draft cards dated March 20 reached two Korean youths living in Osaka and Shizuoka prefectures from the South Korean puppet army, drawing anger and denunciation from Korean citizens and Japanese people.

One is Choi Bong Gil, aged 33, now living in Oniwa-cho, Morikuchi-shi, Osaka Prefecture, and another Choi Yung, 23, in Nishikoma-chi, Shizuoka Prefecture.

The draft cards requested the two to appear in the Rinje Primary School, Rinje county, South Kangwon Province, for physical and mental examinations preceding conscription.

The puppet army in the cards threatened to punish them according to the "Military Service Law," if they fail to appear.

The clique sent the cards here with a vicious view to dragging Korean young men in Japan into the aggressive Vietnamese war as cannon fodder in exchange of a pittance from U.S. imperialsm.

Similar cards were recently sent to Korean youths living in Japan, but were immediately rejected by them.

The South Korean people were right in opposing Pak Jung Hi and were not blind. They knew well what the traitor Pak Jung Hi had done against them in his past fascist rule.

The May 3 "presidential election" helped demonstrate how isolated the Pak Jung Hi clique were from the people and hastened to explode the long-smouldering anti-U.S., anti-government feelings. The same thing will be applied to the "National Assembly election" scheduled for June 8.

Choi Bong Gil

CORRECTION

Title "Commander Okayama Alias Pak Jung Hi," page 4, the April 26 People's Korea be changed to "Commander Okamoto Alias Pak Jung Hi." All "Okayama"s will be changed to Okamoto.

Jap. People Mounting Support for Koreans' Nat'l Rights

JSP Chairman Demands Extension of Repatriation Accord

Kozo Sasaki, Chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, on May 8 submitted to Japanese Prime Minister Sato a letter requesting that the Agreement on the Repatriation of Koreans in Japan be extended unconditionally and their democratic, national education be guaranteed.

The letter said:

The Government at its April 21 Cabinet meeting decided to abrogate the Agreement on the Repatriation of Koreans in Japan. But even now a large number of Koreans in Japan are strongly demanding an unconditional and unamended extension of the repatriation agreement, wishing to return to the DPRK.

The Government is planning to submit to the Diet the "bill on partial amendment of the school education law." This is no more than an attempt to suppress the democratic, national education of Koreans in Japan.

The repatriation agreement concluded between the Red Cross societies of Japan and Korea is based on humanitarianism and human rights, so it must extended as long as there are applicants for repatriation.

The democratic, national education of Koreans in Japan should be guaranteed as an inherent right of a nation. The "bill on partial amendment of the school education law" which the Government is going to present to the Diet is aimed at encroaching upon this inalienable right of a nation and suppressing the Koreans' national education.

The Japan Socialist Party strongly protests to the Government against a series of steps taken against the Korean residents in Japan and, at the same time, demands it extend the Agreement on the Repatriation of Koreans in Japan unconditionally and without amendment and shelve the "bill."

Well-known commentator Udai Fujishima, writer Junji Kinoshita, author Kazuko Yoshiyuki, actress Tanie Kitabayashi and Tomomi Narita, Secretary General of the Japan Socialist Party, met on May 8 with Chief Cabinet Secretary Kenji Fukunaga, protesting the Japanese Government's move to submit a bill for a "foreigners' school system" to the current special Diet. Other prominent public figures joined the protesters.

Public Meeting

One hundred sixty representatives of 85 democratic political parties and public organizations of Japan held a meeting on May 9 in Tokyo, demanding unconditional extension of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Koreans in Japan and the guarantee of their democratic, national education.

The meeting was co-sponsored by the Japan Communist Party, the Japan Socialist Party, the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo), the Japan-Korea Association and the Association for Cooperating in Repatriation of Koreans in Japan.

It was addressed by Zenmei Matsumoto, Communist Diet member, Kei Hoashi, Socialist Diet member and Chief Secretary of the Association for Cooperating in Repatriation of Koreans in Japan, and Sukio Iwatare, Director of the National Movement Department of Sohyo.

Then they, dividing into four groups, went to the Prime Minister's official residence, ministries of Welfare and Education and the Head Office of the Japan Red Cross Society and waged a strong protest struggle.

Statement of Men Of Culture

Some 5,000 Japanese writers, poets, critics, cinema men, dramatists, musicians, artists and photographers issued a statement on May 8 against the Japanese Government's plan for the "alien school system."

That day, their representatives called on Kenji Fukunaga, Director of the Cabinet Secretariat, and handed him the statement strongly demanding that the bill be immediately cancelled and the democratic, national education of Koreans in Japan guaranteed.

Expressing the determination to expose the unreasonable policies of the Japanese Government, the statement strongly demanded that the bill for the "alien school system" be repealed immediately.

More Koreans Here Applying for Repatriation

More and more Koreans here in Japan are applying to the Japanese authorities for repatriation to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, their beloved father land.

In March, 147 compatriots under the Kawasaki branch, Kanagawa Prefecture, of CHONGRYUN made applications for repatriation. Under the Aichi Prefectural Chapter of CHONGRYUN, the number of repatriation applicants has surpassed 300 this year.

Over 500 compatriots under the Tokyo Metropolitan Chapter of CHONGRYUN have applied for repatriation and are now awaiting the day of departure to the homeland.

At present, those who have filed with the Japanese authorities applications for repatriation run into tens of thousands.

World Public Back Koreans' Just Fight

The just struggle of Korean residents in Japan for defending their rights to democratic, national education and to repatriation is actively supported by the people of the world.

The Union of Korean Teachers and School Clerks in Japan received on May 10 a letter from Erno Peter, Secretary of **the Hungarian Teachers Trade Union,** supporting the just struggle of Korean citizens in Japan for defending their right to democratic, national education.

The Soviet Educational Scientific Workers Union and the All-Bengal Primary Teachers Association on May 8 sent telegrams to the Korean Teachers Union in Japan, in support of the Koreans' fight for the protection of their education.

The CC of **the Mongolian Educational and Cultural Workers Trade Union** issued a statement denouncing the suppression of the Koreans' education by the Japanese Government, reported Mongolian daily "Hedulmer."

Sebai, Secretary General of **the Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization,** sent a letter to Japanese Prime Minister Sato on Apr. 26, protesting against the Japanese authorities' suppression of Koreans' education, according to a report from Cairo.

The CSC of CHONGRYUN on Apr. 26 received a similar letter from **the World Federation of Teacher's Unions,** and a telegram to the same effect from **the World Federation of Democratic Youths.**

Hanoi daily **Nhan Dan** carried on Apr. 26 a commentary titled "Japanese Government's illegal decision." It hit hard at the untenable decision of the Sato Government to abrogate the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Citizens in Japan.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on Apr. 25 issued a statement protesting against the unilateral decision of the Japanese Government. A similar statement was issued by **the Commission for External Relations of the CC of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.**

Koreans' Struggle for Rights to Repatriation And Education Intensified

The fight of the Korean nationals in Japan for defending the rights to repatriation to the homeland and to national education has surged to a high pitch.

During the three days from May 9 to 11 about 4,000 Koreans of broad circles in Tokyo and from more than 30 prefectures took part in the struggle. Among the demonstrators' columns were seen many Korean mothers, covered with dust and sweated all over, carrying their babies on their backs, and many thin and troubled faces of gray-haired old women.

The petitioners went to the Japanese Prime Minister's official residence and the ministries of Foreign Affairs, Justice, Welfare, and Education, the Diet, the Headquarters of the Liberal-Democratic Party and the Head Office of the Japan Red Cross and staged struggles under the slogans: "Extend the repatriation agreement unconditionally and ensure the repatriation operation till the last applicant go home!" "Give up the scheme to institute the foreigners' school system and fully ensure the right to democratic, national education!" and so forth.

However, the Japanese authorities, taking such an arrogant attitude as to refuse to meet representatives of the Korean demonstrators, let loose a large number of armed police and plain-clothes men, thereby trying to obstruct the Koreans' petition movement.

Braving rainy weather, hundreds of Koreans gathered on May 10 in front of the Japanese Education Ministry, with a firm determination to safeguard their rights to repatriation and national education.

Infuriated at this, the Koreans are determined to continue their struggle till the Japanese authorities withdraw its decision to abrogate the repatriation agreement and drop the "foreigners' school system" projected against Koreans' national education.

More than 1,200 Korean citizens from Hokkaido and Kanagawa, Gumma, Tochigi, Shizuoka, Gifu, Okayama, Yamanashi and Hyogo prefectures of Japan on May 8 called at the Japanese authorities and demanded that they take steps to guarantee the rights to repatriation and democratic, national education of the Korean residents in Japan.

On May 6, over 800 Korean residents in Tokyo also staged a protest struggle against the Japanese authorities concerned.

The Japanese authorities tried to put down their just struggle by mobilizing armed police.

Efflorescent National Education of Koreans Here

Despite strong opposition and protests by honest-minded people in and abroad, the Japanese Government today is trying desperately to interfere and suppress the democratic, national education of Korean nationals in Japan by setting up a "foreigners' school system." And Korean citizens in Japan have been struggling against its scheme in defiance of harsh police suppression, resorting to every means, to petition movements, street demonstrations, protest meetings and other propaganda campaigns.

Koreans are convinced that they will surely win in the end, because no force and no one in the world, they think, can stop the triumphant march of their democratic, national education, because it is unextinguishable, just as a nation's soul is.

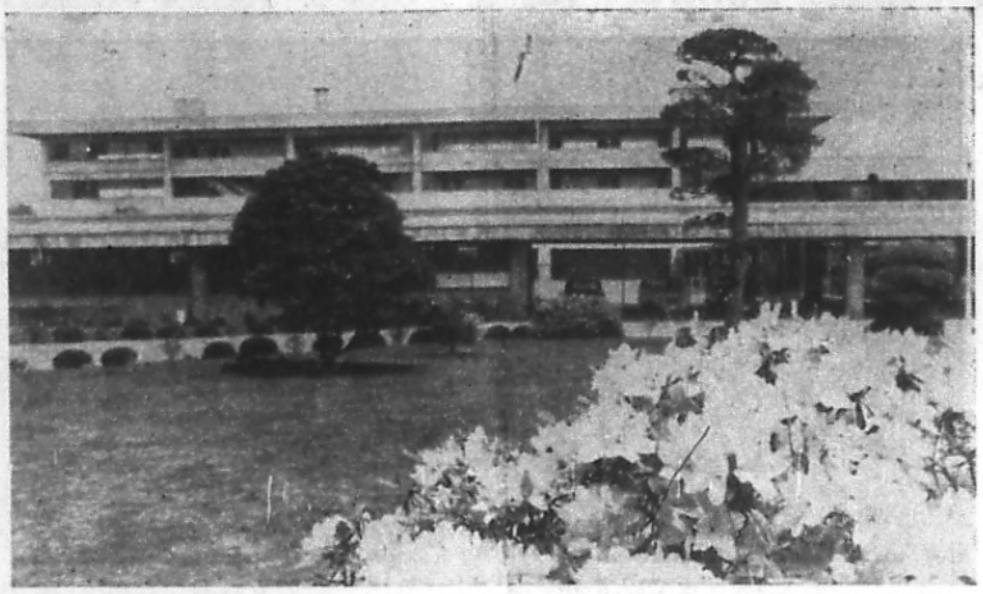
They are firmly resolved. The more the Japanese Government is bent on suppressing the Koreans' educational work, the more rapidly and powerfully they will develop their education for the younger generation, consolidating all the encouraging results they have gained in their patriotic work.

Experience testifies to the justness of their vital cause, the democratic, national education of Koreans in Japan, which they have conducted in this country since the Liberation in 1945.

☆ ☆

The democratic, national education of Koreans in Japan, along with other patriotic work, has entered a new stage of development since the founding of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) in May, 1955 thanks to the warm concern of the fatherland and their respected and beloved leader.

In its program CHONGRYUN states: We will strive to give democratic, national education to the Korean children in Japan in their mother tongue, put an end to the colonial slavish idea remaining in the minds of the grown-ups, as well as feudal customs, liquidate illiteracy and develop national culture.



Korean University, symbol of the developing national education of the 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan, has its front garden filled with blossoms of azaleas. The university is located in Kodaira City, Tokyo.

Rooted in the traditions of revolutionary education established in the 1930's and drawn up on the basis of the Party and Government's educational policy successfully carried out in the northern half of the Republic after the Liberation, it is a patriotic program for bringing into full bloom in Japan the great educational idea of Premier Kim Il Sung.

The realisation of this program is unthinkable apart from the solicitude of the fatherland and the leader. The fatherland and the leader sent on 23 occasions over 5,600 million yen as educational aid funds and scholarships.

With the founding of the Korean University in Tokyo in April, 1956, an educational system came into being whereby the Koreans in Japan, though they were in an alien land, could give national education to their sons and daughters from primary school to university.

In a little more than 10 years since its founding, CHONGRYUN, has spent 4,000 million yen for building schools, as a result of which Korean schools of various levels have gone through a complete change.

In this period the number of regular schools under the democratic, national system increased from 105 to 145 and that of students from 23,000 to 40,000, though more than 30,000 students repatriated. During this time over 2,000 teachers have been trained.

All these are tangible results of Koreans' arduous struggles for safeguarding their national education.

Their cause is fully supported by broad sections of the Japanese people, too. Over 3,000 political parties and public organisations of Japan and 5,300 scientists, men of culture and lawyers have expressed support to the just struggle of the Koreans and made protests against the unwarranted scheme of their Government.

The Japanese Government must give up its unjust stand against the Korean citizens in Japan and its criminal design to establish the "foreigners' school system" and fully guarantee their right to national education.

The Korean citizens in Japan will continue to fight to defend to the last their right to democratic, national education, upholding national dignity and the spirit of independence.

New School Building Put Up

A glad news was brought to Korean people in this country.

Called the Toshun Korean Primary-Middle School, a new school building made its appearance in the centre of Kasugai City where there is the Toshun branch of the Aichi Prefectural Headquarters of CHONGRYUN. The inauguration ceremony was held on May 5 with the attendance of over 1,100 Korean compatriots in the prefecture and those in the neighboring districts.

This is another signal result scored by the Korean citizens here in their work of democratic, national education for their sons and and daughters.

Nines of Korean University Win 100th Game

The football team of the Korean University in Tokyo won recently the strong team of the Japanese Keio University by 3 to 0.

This was the 100th victory since it played the first game in December, 1963. In the total of 102 matches it played, it lost only 1 game and drew another.

Don't Nip Off Flower-Buds!

First-graders are pretty, merry and bright at Korean primary schools. For the first time in their life, they are now learning their mother tongue, Korean at schools. Their faces beam brightly when they read Korean.

My home is in a remote place in Ibaraki Prefecture. But I live in Tokyo with my aunt, because there is no Korean primary school in the prefecture. My father used to say: Koreans must go to Korean schools. So I am now attending the Tokyo No. 3 Primary School.

Father and mother always tell me to work hard at my studies.

In the first days of the new school term last year, teachers, entering the class room, spoke in the Korean language. I would say in Japanese "otochan" (daddy) and "okachan" (mammy) and not in Korean "abuji" and "umuni," for I did not know any Korean word.

Now I can speak and write Korean.

I am good at arithmetics as well as at Korean. I got excellent "5" marks in these courses last school term. And I am good friends with every classmate.

Father and mother often come to see me at school all the way from the countryside. (Excerpts from a composition by a 2nd grade pupil)

An Outline of Korean Cultural Relics

One of the masterpieces of Silla's sculpture which no artist or archaeologist should miss, is probably the stele of the tomb of King Tai Jong (or Moo Ryul).

This stele was erected in 661 to praise King Moo Ryul for his exploits in unifying the territories of the three kingdoms after Silla conquered its two adversaries: Baikje and Kokooryu.

Although the stele now has lost its tombstone itself, it consists mainly of two parts—the figure of a tortoise and, on its back, a pedestal made to support the tombstone.

A big sculptured figure of a tortoise crawling on all fours on a large rectangular footstone is made of delicate granite. The carving of its head and the four legs is realistic, and on the neck are carved in relief flowing arabesque patterns.

The tortoise has beautifully designed shells on its back.

Stele of the tomb of King Tai Jong (Moo Ryul), made in A.D. 661. It is situated in Punai-myun, North Kyongsang Province.

And they are encircled all around with patterns of fleeting clouds.

And there, in the centre of the back is a square pedestal where there was a tombstone.

Outside the surface of the pedestal are carved in relief six dragons which, each entwining, uphold a jewel with their hind legs.

The powerful impression this stele gives indicates the sturdy spirit of the Silla people, which is a marked feature of Korean sculpture.

As compared with the stele of the tomb of King Moo Ryul, with its conciseness and strength, the Dabo-tab pagoda of the Boolkooksa Temple is more elaborate and complicated. The lower half of the pagoda makes people feel that it is square in general, whereas the upper half has a keynote of octagonal form, therefore, the pagoda, when viewed from a slanting angle, assumes a different appearance: the outward show of the upper half changes little, while the width of the lower half gradually changes as visual angles change.

These examples alone show the high artistic sense of and the excellent skill in the plastic arts of the Silla people.

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